Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1825. [NO. 26.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1586 TICKETS, at $2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500	(Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - - is	$500
1	do	$300	(Family Coach) - is	300
1	do	$250	(Gig) - - is	250
1	do	$180	(do.) - - is	180
1	do	$130	(do.) - - is	130
2	do	$100	(Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) is	200
2	do	$80	(Gig and Sociable) is	160
2	do	$20	(Bedsteads) - is	40
3	do	$14	(a set of Tables) is	42
2	do	$12	(Windsor Chairs) is	24
3	do	$10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) - is	30
1	do	$8	(Bellows top Cradle) is	8
10	do	$6	(6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) - is	60
10	do	$5	(Hats) - - is	50
1	do	$4	(Candlestand) - - is	4
1	do	$3	(do) - - is	3
20	do	$3	(do) - - is	60
300	do	$2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - - is	600
431	do	$1	(Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - - is	431
2093				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

•15

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

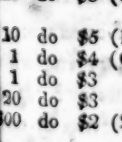
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.



ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Cour

Lewis' Adm'rs. vs. John Lewis. } Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters vs. William Douglass. } Original Attachment, levied on 5 negres, July, Sam, Frank, Jude and Mary.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a negro man, named SAM, near 30 years of age, yellow complexion, common size, slim and straight made, large eyes, acquiline nose, by trade a black-smith; has forged papers, which he will use as passes. He was born and raised in Virginia, brought from there and sold to me five or six years ago, and it is believed he will aim to return to his native place, somewhere near Richmond, in Virginia. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of him to me in this place, or for his being confined in any jail, and information forwarded, so that I can obtain him.

SAMUEL W. YOUGUE.

Winnsborough, S. C.
Feb. 29, 1825. } 3t26

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Chrlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,
Treasurer of the Board Commissioners.

March 18, 1825.—25•

Notice.

THOSE persons that have not yet settled their accounts with the subscriber, will please call against the 30th of this month and settle them, as on that day I shall close my books, and all open accounts will be given to an officer for collection, without reserve.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

March 16, 1825.—2t26

Notice.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note of hand, payable to Lincoln Stewart, due on the 25th December next; which note I am determined not to pay, as said Stewart has not complied with the stipulations agreed on, for which the note was assigned, with Buckner Lanier as security.

t27p LEROY SECRIST.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

The following letter from Gen. Jackson is published in the New-York National Advocate, for which paper it was communicated by Gen. Samuel Swartwout, accompanied with the following among other remarks:

"The following letter was received by me, a few days since, and although a private communication, and not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views and noble conduct of its distinguished author, that I cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper."

Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,—Yesterday I received your communication, adverting to the reasons and defence presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brook, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, "a military chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it, the appearance of personality, more than any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary. Such a belief, however, I cannot entertain, without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honored by ninety-nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term, "Military Chieftain," has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay, and certain of his friends; but the vote with which I have been honored by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced has availed but little. This is sufficient for me—I entertain a deep and heart-felt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "Military Chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that early in life, even in the days of my boy-hood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of a Major General of Militia in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the west when 3000 went with me to the field to support her Eagles. If this constitute me a "military chieftain," I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the western people and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the savages and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honor, the safety, and the glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of "a Military Chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the right of the country, to be termed "Military Chieftains," and denounced therefor? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be to arrest the ardor of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril; with me it will make no difference, for my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been charged, by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man, who in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "Military Chieftain," I am content so to be considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the west, why, in his opinion, I merited neither his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course "his conscience" assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as a "Military Chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again among us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit; it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but considering that by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer it even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him, thank God, I am no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself. To the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal, whence is derived whatever of reputation he or I may possess. By a reference there, it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of President; it was the frank and flattering call of the freemen of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking, through art or management, to entice any representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into, to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner, either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, *my* conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management, may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have in times past done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of man, than ever did a military chieftain, and in our country, at least in times of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life; and have seen some men too, making the boldest professions, who were more influenced by selfish views and considerations, than ever they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country; difficulties met me at every step, but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to private life, where, but for the call I received to the Senate of the Union, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office or power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me one, I am "a military cheiftain."

I am, very respectfully, your ob't ser't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Sam'l Swartwout, New York.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

A new sensation has been created in all the political circles, by the appearance of a Letter from Gen. Jackson to General Swartwout of New-York, generally on the subject of the late Presidential Election, but more particularly in reference to Mr. Clay's having characterized him as a "*Military Chieftain.*" After all that we had heard and read of the magnanimous deportment of the General at Washington, subsequent to the 9th day of February, this publication comes before us unexpectedly, and certainly in a very strange manner. General Swartwout asserts that this letter of General J. was not intended for the public eye, and that he alone is responsible for the *liberty* he has taken in making its contents known! But let the reader look at it—Is it not a long, labored production—written with much more care than Gen. Jackson is in the habit of bestowing upon his official Letters?—And we ask, whence this *painstaking*, if this Letter was merely intended for the inspection of Gen. Swartwout—who, from the *liberty* he takes, we should presume to be an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson's? We are compelled to question the sincerity of Gen. Swartwout, as we must say that we think this letter was written expressly *for publication*—and that it was intended to subserve certain political ends—one of which probably was to give a new spur to the hue and cry raised against Mr. Clay: and secondly to afford an intimation that Gen. Jackson, whatever might be his deportment towards a rival, was not altogether satisfied with the result of the Presidential contest, and would have no objection, at the end of Mr. Adams' term, to engage in a new trial of strength. We may be wrong: but such is our impression after an attentive perusal and candid consideration of this letter.

As to the merits of the letter, opinions of course will be various. While some will be apt to hail it as additional evidence of the ability, pure patriotism and unbending integrity of the writer; others will not fail to view it as a most adroit attempt to throw odium on the head of that individual who was chiefly instrumental in defeating Gen. Jackson in the recent contest for the Presidential Office. It is certainly written in the General's best style: "Warm from the heart and faithful to its fires"—He must have been, as Richard III. says, "in the vein" when he composed it. But will not the recapitulation of the military services of the General, his "fighting his battles o'er again," seem a little vainglorious? And does it become him, whose brows are bound with "victorious wreaths," to reproach Mr. Clay with having gained no laurels in the tented field? The pursuits of these distinguished citizens have been dissimilar, and fate has cast them upon different theatres of action—but both, it must on all hands be allowed, have been eminently useful to their country in their respective spheres—Gen. Jackson as a *Soldier*, Mr. Clay as a *Legislator*. Nor does the General, in our opinion, put a fair construction upon Mr. Clay's use of the words "*Military Chieftain*"—Mr. Clay meant undoubtedly to be understood as saying, not that a man who had fought successfully the battles of his country, was *for that reason*, to be disqualified from filling the highest civil office in her gift—but he wished to convey the idea, that one whose qualifications were supposed to be *exclusively military*, was not so well suited to the station of President, as one who had been bred a statesman, and whose diplomatic acquirements were unsurpassed—the patriotism and peculiar talents of both being undoubted. The venerated name of the *Father of his Country*, is introduced unfortunately, we think, by Gen. Jackson in this letter: as Washington, it is known, was not a mere soldier, but a statesman of the first order—"first in *War*, first in *Peace*." As, while living, he stood alone without example, his name, canonized in death, admits of no earthly comparison. *Petersburg Intel.*

Infamous conspiracy.—A black man, we understand, lately joined with his daughter to charge one of our citizens with having seduced her, and commenced process against him, civil and criminal, for the purpose of extorting money; he, however, had the good sense, and the resolution, boldly to withstand the wicked attempt. The consequence was, that the criminal process, under the statute for maintenance, was dissmissed, without even being brought into court, the nature of the vile transaction being apparant, and the civil action for two thousand dollars damages was withdrawn and costs paid; but then another suit for 500 dollars, was instituted, for what reason is best known to the plaintiff's attorney, for it has not yet been brought to trial; but we are enabled to state that the matter has been brought before the Grand Jury now in session, who have found a bill of indictment against the father and daughter, for conspiracy.

N. Y. Evening Post.

HAIL STORM.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, there came up suddenly from the west, a heavy black cloud, attended with vivid lightning and high wind, from which descended, for the space of eight or ten minutes, the heaviest shower of Hail Stones, which has been known here for many years. Nearly every house in the city, having a western exposure, suffered more or less from the breaking of glass—many having 70 or 80 squares broken. The ground was thickly covered with hail stones, many of which were of the size of pigeon's eggs, and some weighing two ounces. A very heavy shower of rain, however, soon followed, which melted it away. Among the hail stones which fell in a balcony in Broad-street, was a pebble-stone, equal in size to the largest marbles. *Chas. Courier.*

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of 2778 dollars 14 cts. during the month of January. The issues during the same period were 1082 bibles and 1018 testaments, valued at 1331 dollars 53 cts.

Dr. Buchanan of Ky. succeeded, recently, in propelling *a wagon* some three or four miles, with a very small capillary steam engine. The experiment has succeeded beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its ingenious inventor.

INTELLIGENCE.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship New-York, Cape Bennet, arrived below New-York, on Monday at 1 P.M. from Liverpool, whence she sailed the 10th Feb. Capt. B. politely sent the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, by the pilot boat, the London Courier of the 8th of Feb. and a Liverpool paper of the 5th.

It was expected that the ports would be open for the admission of wheat from Canada.

PORTUGAL.—All the Portuguese Ministry is changed. This event is announced in the Paris papers of the 6th of Feb. The Lisbon papers of the 22d confirm the intelligence. A letter from the city of the 22d says, "the influence of the British Cabinet has obtained a complete triumph."

LONDON, Feb. 3.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

This day Parliament assembled for the despatch of business, and, as the state of His Majesty's health was not such as rendered it advisable for him to undergo the fatigue of opening the session in person, the Royal Speech was delivered by the Lords Commissioners, appointed for that purpose.

The Lords Commissioners took their seats on the woolsack at half past two, when the House of Commons being summoned to attend, the Speaker, accompanied by a great many members, appeared below the bar.

The Lord Chancellor having read the commission by which their Lordships were appointed to represent His Majesty on the occasion, the Noble and Learned Lord then proceeded to deliver the following

SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the gratification which his Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of parliament.

There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people.

It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity.

The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his Majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

Industry and commercial enterprize are extending themselves in that part of the united kingdom.

It is therefore the more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm and exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement.

His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

His Majesty further recommends to you the renewal of the inquiries instituted last sesson into the state of Ireland.

His Majesty has seen with regret, the interruption of tranquility in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favorable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

His Majesty has directed us to inform you that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.

The state of his Majesty's Indian possessions and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign dominions, will render some augmentation in his military establishment indispensable. His Majesty, however, has the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expences, arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition, and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his Majesty, and with each other, and preserve the general tranquility.

The negociations which have been so long carried on, through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those states and the United Kingdom.

A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the king of Sweden: a copy of which treaty, as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will direct to be laid before you.

Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the treaty for the same object, which was negociated last year between his Majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

In conformity to the declarations which have been repeatedly made in his Majesty's name, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interests, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.

His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions—and his Majesty directs us to assure you that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind.

Greece.—The Greeks have struck another blow against the naval power of their oppressors, which cannot fail to remove all doubt, had any remained, that their independence as a nation is now effectually secured. After the engagement of the 14th November, off Candia, in which they were prevented from utterly destroying the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt by a violent storm, it appears that the latter left the station he occupied in the Bay of Macri on the 24th of December, with the intention of proceeding to Candia with provisions for that place.—The Greek Admiral Miaulis received intelligence of this movement by one of his squadron, and immediately pursued the enemy with the whole of his fleet, and came up with them about noon on the 25th. The Greeks broke the Egyptian line at the first attack, entirely defeated the enemy, and actively followed up the victory by pursuing the fleet of Ibraham Pacha, which was steering towards Alexandria in the utmost disorder. So completely crippled were the Egyptian naval succors, that it was thought the Pacha of Egypt would retire from the contest; and being now convinced of the weakness of the Sultan, that he would soon declare his long-meditated intention of shaking off the Ottoman yoke, and re-establishing the independence of his country. The Pacha lost 12 vessels of war, among which was a fine frigate that was burnt; and 15 transports, 7 of which were destroyed, and 8 taken by the patriots. The victorious fleet had entered the port of Hydria. In the battles of the 14th Nov. and 25th Dec. 3000 Egyptians were taken prisoners by the Greeks. No alarm was felt in Greece on account of the revolt of Colocotroni, and there was every reason to believe that the civil broils would be put an end to by the convocation of a new general Congress, if before its assembling the factions had not submitted to the executive government. Other accounts say that the rebels had all submitted.

The Turkish Divan is stated to have resolved on listening to no proposition from the Greeks short of a return to their former state of degradation under the yoke of the barbarians.

Great Fire at St. Thomas.—Capt Lane, arrived at Boston, furnishes the account of a destructive fire at St. Thomas: "On the 12th of February a fire at St. Thomas laid about 400 or 500 houses in ashes, and about 100 stores of all descriptions, in the west of the town. Property to a large amount was destroyed, and hundreds who arose in the morning rich and independent, were, before noon, destitute, the fire being so rapid, with a strong gale, that little property was saved from its fury. The markets were, however, but little affected by the fire, there being such a large stock of provisions on hand in the part of the town that remained uninjured, and on board the numerous vessels in port. Not one of the American houses in the place sustained any injury, they being all located in that part of the town which escaped the fire. The govenor had issued an order prohibiting the rise of any provisions or rent in consequence of the fire, and of any advantage being taken of the unfortunate sufferers. —Flour was selling at $4½; white pine lumber $20; shingles $4; fish $2 a 2½ per box; mackerel $3½ a 4; and almost every article of provisions in proportion.

Private letters state about half the town was destroyed, and 500 families rendered houseless. The destruction was arrested by the spirited exertions of the officers and crew of the U. States' schooner Grampus, and the Americans in the port. It was ascertained that the calamity was occasioned by a silly trick of a superstitious old woman, to detect a theft.

Domestic.

Murder and Robbery. On Saturday night week, Wm. Simpson, a Southern trader, was murdered near Centreville, Fairfax county, Va. and robbed of about 1600 dollars, chiefly in notes of the Bank of Virginia.

It appears that Simpson had eaten his supper at the tavern where he had been for several days, in company with four or five persons of the neighborhood; and that after supper they all left the tavern, not, however, precisely at the same time, but this being common, attracted no particular notice. All except Simpson, returned to the tavern in the course of the evening, say before 10 o'clock, and slept there as usual. Next morning being Sunday, three of them left the village, two on foot and one on horseback. Simpson's not returning to the tavern on Sunday, excited no suspicion, as his business led him frequently into the neighborhood for longer and shorter periods. On Monday suspicions began to be entertained, and on Tuesday morning the inhabitants undertook to search, and in a very short time, within about half a mile of the village, and near one of the roads leading from thence, he was found dead and the money which it was known he had, missing. He appeared to have been shot through the head with a pistol, and stabbed. The jury of inquest was sitting when our informant left the village on Tuesday. *Alexandria Gazette.*

Shocking Murder and Butchery—Capt. Hobday, of the schr. Mark Time, arrived here on Tuesday last from York River, has communicated to us the following particulars of the inhuman butchery of Mr. *Thomas Edwards*, a farmer of King William County, opposite to Walkertown. On Friday last Mr. Edwards went to a swamp about a mile from his residence, to overlook some of his negroes who were engaged in hewing wood. He had been seated upon a stump but a short time when he was attacked by two of his negroes, one of whom struck him a violent blow on his head with a small axe, and another despatched him with a still more severe blow from a broad axe. They then severed the body about the region of the stomach, and again divided, longitudinally, that part of the trunk with the head attached to it. They next buried that part of the body which they had split in two, in a ditch near the place where the murder was committed, and carried the other part about three quarters of a mile, where they concealed it. The entrails had not been found when capt. H. left there.—Mr. Edward's unusual absence from his family having excited some uneasiness, his sons went in pursuit of him, and discovering some blood on the ground near where the negroes were at work, their suspicions were strongly excited, and upon making strict search, they discovered part of the body. The negroes were immediately apprehended, when they gave information where the other part of the body had been concealed. All the negroes who were at work together had been committed to jail, it being impossible to designate the perpetrators of the horrid deed, as each continued to accuse the other of being the murderer.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Patriot.

Last week, four persons by the name of Thayer (the father and three sons) were committed to the jail in this village, on suspicion of having murdered a Mr. Love. They were all residents of Boston, in this county. Love was missing in December last; and soon after two of the prisoners appeared with a power of attorney to collect his debts, which was believed to be forged. This led to suspicions, and they were arrested. On searching, the body of Love was found and identified. It was slightly covered, in a field partly cleared, a short distance from the house of one of the prisoners. A ball had been shot through the head, the neck dislocated, and the face badly mangled. The prisoners will have their trial at the court of Oyer and Terminer, which commences on the 19th of April next. Love was known in this village, having commanded a vessel on the lake, last summer.

Capt. Morrison arrived at Philadelphia from Maracaibo, states that on the 5th ult. he landed at Fort St. Carlos, and was informed by the commandant, that the captain of a Dutch schooner from Curacoa, had reported that two days before sailing, Feb. 1, a suspicious looking schooner in company with a brig had been seen passing the harbor, and that on the next day, 14 dead bodies with their heads cut off, were picked up on the beach. The commandant had no doubt the schooner was a pirate.

Editorial Duel!—The editors of the New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser and Argus, having had a dispute editorial, met on Monday morning, 7th ult., to decide the affair in a duel. After the first fire, they engaged with small swords, and in a few minutes both were wounded, the editor of the Argus severely, and the other slightly. An honorable reconciliation was the result.

A dreadful Accident.—Mr. Joshua Young, of Stokes county, N. C. on his return from a visit to some of his friends in Henry county, Va. on the 21st ult. in crossing the Mayo river, the wagon upset, with himself, his wife, their two little daughters, (one 9, the other 12 years of age,) and Mrs. Young's niece, about 18 years of age, and dreadful to relate, every one of them perished. The bodies of the Lady and her niece were found, but that of Mr. Young and the little girls were not, at the date of our account. *Danville Sentinel.*

From the National Journal, March 9.

The Senate yesterday removed the injunction of secrecy from so much of their proceedings as relates to the question taken on confirming the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State; and on a reference to the Executive Journal, we find the votes there recorded to be twenty-seven in favor of confirming, and fourteen opposed to it.

On the question, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Henry Clay?"—Those who voted in the affirmative, were—Messrs.

Barton, of Missouri,	Johnston, of Louisiana,
Bell, of N. Hampshire,	Kane, of Illinois,
Benton, of Missouri,	King, of Alabama,
Bouligny, of Louisiana,	Knight, of Rhode Island,
Chandler, of Maine,	Lloyd, of Maryland,
Chase, of Vermont,	Lloyd, of Massachusetts,
Clayton, of Delaware,	Mills, of Massachusetts,
D'Wolf, of R. Island,	Rowan, of Kentucky,
Dickerson, of N. Jersey	Ruggles, of Ohio,
Edwards, of Conn.	Seymour, of Vermont,
Gaillard, of S. Carolina,	Smith, of Maryland,
Harrison, of Ohio,	Van Buren, of N. York,
Hendricks, of Indiana,	Van Dyke, of Del.—27.
Holmes, of Maine,	

Those who voted in the negative, were—Messrs.

Berrien, of Georgia,	Jackson, of Tennessee,
Branch, of N. Carolina,	M'Ilvaine, of N. Jersey,
Cobb, of Georgia,	Macon, of N. Carolina,
Eaton, of Tennessee,	Marks, of Pennsylvania,
Findlay, of Penn.	Tazewell, of Virginia,
Hayne, of S. Carolina,	Thomas, of Illinois,
Holmes, of Mississippi,	Williams, of Miss.—14.

Mr. Noble, of Indiana, who came in after the vote was taken, we understand, requested permission to have his vote recorded in the *affirmative;* but the Senate decided it not to be in order.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, and Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, were absent.

Four States, viz: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, and Alabama, have each but one member in the Senate, at present.

Of the eighteen votes from the nine Western States, five only (two from *Tennessee*, two from *Mississippi*, and one from *Illinois*) were given aginst Mr. Clay.

CONGRESS.

Before the adjournment of the House of Representatives, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Markley of Pennsylvania, was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. Henry Clay, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and unpleasant duties of the chair, during the present session of Congress.

A few minutes after this vote, Mr. CLAY, the Speaker, having resumed the Chair, addressed the House as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: For the honorable testimony which you have been pleased this day to express to my official conduct in this highly distinguished station, I pray you to accept my profound acknowledgments. Near fourteen years, with but two comparatively short intervals, the arduous duties of the Chair have been assigned to me. In that long period, of peace and of war, causes from without and within, of great public excitement, have occasionally divided our councils, disturbed our harmony, and threatened our safety. Happily, however, past dangers, which appeared to encompass us, were dispelled, as I anxiously hope those of the present will be, in a spirit of mutual forbearance, moderation and wisdom.—The debates in this House, to which those causes gave rise, were sometimes ardent and animated: but, amidst all the heats and agitations produced by our temporary divisions, it has been my happy fortune to experience, in an unexampled degree, the confidence, and the affectionate attachment of the Members of the House. Of the numerous decisions which I have been called upon to pronounce from this place, on questions often suddenly started, and of much difficulty, it has so happened, from the generous support given me, that not one of them has ever been reversed by the House. I advert to this fact, not in a vain spirit of exultation, but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratitude.

"In retiring, perhaps for ever, from a situation with which so large a portion of my life has been associated, I shall continually revert, during the remainder of it, with unceasing respect and gratitude, to this great theatre of our public action, and with the firm belief that the public interests and the liberty of our beloved country will be safely guarded hereafter, as they have been heretofore, by enlightened patriotism.

"Gentlemen: In returning to your respective families and constituents, I beg all of you, without exception, to carry with you my fervent prayers for the continuation of your lives, your health and your happiness."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1825.

While the Presidential Election was pending, almost every thing else was compelled to give place to it; but now that it is happily over, it will be well to turn our attention to subjects which more immediately concern us, and the importance of which has been overlooked or neglected in the excitement produced by the late contest. The subjects to which we particularly allude are—The improvement of our internal condition, by the construction of good roads, of canals, and the clearing out of our rivers;—the call of a Convention, for revising our constitution, and removing the political inequality which at present exists;—and the establishment of common schools, for a more general diffusion of knowledge among the people.

Were we to name these subjects in the order in which we estimate their importance, abstractly considered, we should give the first place to the establishment of common schools; because we look upon these as the nurseries of virtue, enterprize, liberality and public spirit. But as regards these valuable institutions, every thing yet remains to be done: we can hardly be said to have taken even the incipient steps: as to internal improvement, however, the case is quite different. Large sums have already been expended in promoting this object; and success is not now a matter of doubt. We speak not in reference to the various speculations which have been set on foot, to dazzle and destroy; as these have already failed, as might have been expected; but of those improvements which are calculated to subserve, not the interest of the few, but of the many; not to enrich a few individuals, at the expense of the credulous, but to promote the welfare of the whole, and add to the wealth of the state. It is not, therefore, the question, whether we shall begin, but whether we shall prosecute what we have already begun, until the object, which is now within our grasp, is attained.

Why is it, that so many of our farmers emigrate to other states, carrying with them their wealth and industry? It is not because our land is not fertile, or our climate unpropitious; but because, with one or two exceptions, the exuberant products of their farms are of little value, for the want of facilities in taking them to market. Why is it that our money is never on a par with that of our neighbors north and south of us? It is because we have no *home market;* the balance of trade is against us; and the vaults of our banks are annually or semi-annually drained by northern brokers, while they are denied the necessary facilities for replenishing them. The internal improvements which are now going on, are intended to remove these evils, and they will remove them, if liberally sustained. A *home market* is the great desideratum; and this will be obtained, if an enlightened and liberal policy is pursued.

The improvements on the Cape Fear, when completed, will be of incalculable importance to the state. We shall then no longer be confined to a mere coasting trade—a direct intercourse with Europe will be opened to us—a home market will be established—and a large portion of the valuable trade, which now flows into other states, will be turned thither. Our farmers will feel the effects of this revolution, in the increased value of their lands; mechanics will receive a more ample reward for their industry and skill; a new stimulus will be given to enterprize; emigration will be checked, because the inducements to remain at home will be greater than those to remove; and the state, in its political relations

with its neighbors and with the Union, will find its influence increased, and its char acter properly estimated.

But the improvements on the Cape Fear, and the establishment of a home market at Fayetteville, will not alone effect this revolution. Of what advantage will this market be to the interior, if the planters cannot get to it; or if in taking their produce to it, the expenses of transportation shall consume all the profits? To render it advantageous, it must be easily accessible; and this can only be done by the construction of good and durable *roads*, leading into different quarters of the state. These roads will enhance the value of lands in every district of country through which they pass; because in the same proportion that the facility of transportation to market is increased, and its expenses diminished, will be the increase in the value of productive land. For if the profits of a farm are increased, by a reduction in the expense of transportation, it is plain that the value of the farm is proportionably enhanced. "Good roads and canals," says Adam Smith, "by diminishing the expense of carriage, put the remote parts of the country nearly upon a level with those in the neighborhood of the town. They are, on that account, the greatest of all improvements. They encourage the cultivation of the remote, which must always be the most extensive circle of the country." The ideas advanced above, we well know, are not new; but they are not, for that reason, less worthy of attention. They place the subject of internal improvement in its proper light, and show that it is a matter in which all are interested, because all, in a greater or less degree, will be benefited by it.

We might produce a mass of facts, drawn not only from the circumstances in which our state is placed, but from the history of other states, to show the importance of this subject, and in support of what we have advanced; but we have already trespassed too long on the patience of our readers, and must defer any farther remarks until another time. Communications, on either of the subjects enumerated at the commencement of this article, will be thankfully received; but particularly on the immediate subject of the preceding remarks. Attempts are annually made to put a stop to all improvements, in which the state is a party, on the plea of expense, on the pitiful calculation of dollars and cents; and it is not to be denied, that on this account, or from some other cause equally frivolous, internal improvements have been rendered, to a considerable degree, unpopular. It is important, therefore, that the public mind should be enlightened on this subject, and groundless prejudices removed. Those, then, who possess the requisite information, and the talent of imparting it to others, could not, perhaps, in any other way employ their leisure moments to more advantage, than in defending the improvements now in progress in this state, and in illustrating the advantrges to be derived from them. From such we respectfully invite communications, and tender to them the free use of our columns.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

"The age of chivalry is gone."—BURKE.

With no small regret, we notice the frequent anecdotes, sarcasms and libels on the female sex, which crowd the columns of some of our public journals. This is an evidence that our taste is becoming depraved, or our morals corrupt. In the same degree that religion, "pure and undefiled religion," has prevailed in the world, the female character has been held in estimation, and their rights secured. If we cast our eye over a map of the world, we shall invariably find these facts; that where the christian religion prevails, in its greatest purity, there science and literature flourish, and there the female sex maintain their proper standing in the scale of being. It may, perhaps, be admitted, as one of the collateral evidences in favor of the reformation in the 16th century, that, in protestant countries, females are more enlightened, their virtues more admired, and their rights better secured, than in Catholic regions. To be convinced of this, we have only to compare the accounts of historians and travellers, respecting the females of France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, with what we know of England, and our own happy country. In the latter countries, woman is what she was originally designed to be, the equal and rational friend, companion, and solace of man. In countries, and among nations and hordes, who know not the religion of Jesus, the female sex are degraded into the slaves or the satellites of proud and lordly man.

In no place in the world, we believe, are females more exemplary, in all the duties and relations of life, than in this state. Strangers, who have resided some time among us, have dwelt with admiration on this subject; and have declared, that nowhere in their travels, had they observed such unwearied, delicate, and anxious solicitude for the comfort and happiness of husbands, as in the ladies of North-Carolina. "In sickness," said an intelligent physician to the writer of this article, "their tender care knows no bounds." There are, unquestionably, exceptions. On the sun's disk there are spots; but his brilliance prevents their being seen by the naked eye. Some, like McFingal, can see objects which do not exist—

"Opticks sharp it needs, I ween,
"To see what is not to be seen."

Others see blemishes, which exist alone in their own disordered opticks—

"All seems infected, that the infected spy;
"As all seems yellow, to the jaundiced eye."

But, that the foregoing statement is almost universally correct, no one will deny. In every little village of this country, families are fed, clothed, and educated, by the industry and excellent management of mothers; while they, who are in duty bound to perform this office, are themselves supported by the same kind hands. But we would not willingly give pain to any one; our only object is to defend the innocent, and to shield against reproach the defenceless.

We ask, why are so many bitter and ungentlemanly sarcasms heaped upon those who have the highest claim to our admiration, and whom delicacy debars from recrimination?—We would ask of those heroes who are so ready, *courageously*, to attack those who will not retaliate, what would be the condition of our country, if men were as universally, and, to as great an extent, as sober, temperate, industrious, mild and religious, as women? Surely, the golden age, sung by ancient bards, would be realized on earth. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it is the opinion of many among us, even of some sturdy old bachelors, that some of your brother Types go too far, in admitting into public journals, designed to be a vehicle of political intelligence,

"The grave debate,
"The popular harangue, the tart reply;"—

in fact, designed and appropriated to subjects interesting, alone to men—so many animadversions, not always of the most delicate complexion, on the female sex. There is, in these libels, something at which a refined and delicate mind revolts. And it is natural;—for if there is one object on earth more dear to a man's heart, more sacred in his eyes than all others, it is the mother, who fondled him in her bosom; who was kind even to his faults; and who acted as his gentle mediator, when trembling under the severer indignation of a father's dynasty. "It is the last tie that is broken." The recollection of a mother's gentle admonitions, has recalled many a profligate from the road to ruin. The man who loves the memory of a good mother, as she ought to be loved, can never hear the name of woman reviled, without indignation. "No man," says some one, "can love one woman as he ought, unless he cherishes a respect for the whole sex." Surely he would not, did he believe, with "the little crooked urchin," Alexander Pope, that

"Every woman is at heart, a rake."

Is it not, Mr. Editor, a subject that demands consideration, whether frequent and severe libels on the female character, would not have a demoralizing and injurious effect on the manners and morals of society?—It is a circumstance, worthy of observation, that in almost all instances of early and ardent piety and erudition, which have blessed and adorned our country, female piety has had a powerful influence—witness Edwards, Davies, Dwight, &c. To woman, was first announced the coming of a Saviour; women stood and lamented his crucifixion; women prepared the myrrh and spices for his funeral; women first witnessed his resurrection; and women have ever been, and still are, the first to acknowledge him, before a gainsaying world.

CANDIDUS.

As far as the Inaugural Address of Mr. ADAMS has reached, a single sentiment almost universally prevails on the subject of its entire fitness for the occasion. Every one looked for a finished composition; but there is in it something beyond purity of style and felicity of phrase—there is a political *unexceptionability*, (if we may be allowed the word,) running throughout, which, while it has surpassed the expectations of many of the friends of Mr. ADAMS, has literally bewildered his enemies. Those who were standing on tip-toe to catch something like a cue for exception——something which might serve as a text to be treasured up for future commentary, have been compelled to relinquish the vain hope, and to admit the peculiar pertinence and purity which distinguish it. The happiest compliment which has been paid to this Address, is that which has been extorted from the political antagonists of Mr. ADAMS, who are every where exclaiming—"if he acts up to the principles contained in his Address, his Administration will not want support." We accept the condition cheerfully and confidently. There will be no inconsistency in the course of Mr. Adams. In the path which he has marked out he will be found steadily and indefatigably seeking the public good. His best reward will be in the continued prosperity of his country, and the growing security of her institutions; and here, pure and bright will his name be visible when the transitory mists of party jealousy, and conflicting opinion, shall have passed away.

Nat. Journal.

Appointments by the President, and with the consent and advice of the Senate.

Christopher Hughes, of Maryland, to be Charge de Affairs to the Netherlands.

Thomas Ludwell Lee Brent, of Virginia, to be Charge de Affairs at Lisbon.

John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, to be Charge de Affairs at Buenos Ayres.

William C. Somerville, of Virginia, to be Charge de Affairs at Sweden.

Condy Raguet, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge de Affairs at Brazil.

William Miller, of North-Carolina, to be Charge de Affairs to the Central Republic of America, Guatemala.

Jeremy Robinson, of Virginia, to be Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Leonard Carning, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Maranheim, in place of Jose des Santos Monteiro, removed.

Joshua Pilcher, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Chihuahua, in New-Mexico.

Augustus Storrs, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

James W. M'Goffin, to be Consul of the United States at Saltillo, in Mexico.

Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, to be Adjutant General of the Army.

William P. Duvall, of Florida, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, from the 17th day of April next, when his present commission expires.

George Izard, of Philadelphia, to be Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, in place of James Miller, appointed Collector at Salem, Massachusetts.

William Henry Allen, of Maryland, to be Commissioner for ascertaining claims and titles to land in Florida.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, late Secretary of the Treasury, left this city yesterday morning, accompanied by his family, for his residence in Georgia. It is impossible to take leave of one, who has served so long in the councils of his country, in situations of high trust, and in times of great public embarrassment, without feeling some degree of sadness and sorrow at the reflection, that we may have seen him for the last time. Mr. Crawford retires from service, we believe, with a fortune by no means ample, and with a constitution considerably impaired by the ravages of a severe and long continued disease. The inhabitants of this city who have had the happiness to know him in his domestic and social circle, will long have cause to regret the necessity of his departure from among us. For ourselves, though we preferred another for the Presidency, we have had no other feeling towards Mr. Crawford than respect for those qualities which so strongly endeared him to his friends. We most heartily wish him a speedy and perfect restoration of health, and the enjoyment of many years of social happiness and domestic bliss.

Ndt. Journal, March 12.

Few acts of Congress can be of more general interest than that which we now publish, consolidating and remoulding the legal provisions for the regulation of the Post Office Department. Every man who reads a newspaper, or writes a letter, is interested in this bill, which is but one of the several evidences, of the *business character* of the present Congress.

The new provisions are not many, but there are some. Members of Congress, for example, are not to enjoy the privilege of franking for sixty days, (instead of thirty,) preceding and following each session of Congress. Printers are expressly authorized to send printed or written notes of their accounts to subscribers, instead of being prosecuted therefor, as has been attempted. The punishment for robbery and embezzlement of letters is made somewhat more proportionate to the magnitude and enormity of the offence, not to speak of the punishment devised for undue curiosity, or "prying into another's business." There is one fine imposed by law which, we rather suspect, will make many a Postmaster feel to see if his purse is safe. We refer to that which imposes a fine of fifty dollars for detaining any newspaper from its owner, or taking a peep into any packet not intended for his office. By another provision, no Postmaster is hereafter to be contractor for, or concerned in carrying any mail. This, also, is certainly a very proper regulation.—*Nat. Intel.*

We have pleasure in announcing that the Rev. Dr. CALDWELL, President of our University, arrived at Chapel Hill, a few days since from Europe, in good health, and highly delighted with his tour. Our readers will recollect, that Dr. Caldwell sailed for Europe, ten months since, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical Apparatus and Books for the use of the College, and has in that period, visited England, France, Italy and Switzerland. The joy with which the President's return was hailed by his family and friends, the Faculty and Students of the Institution, may be easily conceived by those who know his value, in these respective relations. The Students had contemplated meeting him some miles on the road, but he came unexpectedly upon them. They welcomed him in an Address, and in the evening illuminated the Colleges, &c. *Raleigh Register.*

From the Steubenville (Ohio) Sentinel.

Debt of Ohio for Land.—It appears, from a report made to Congress, at its present session, by the commissioner of the General Land Office, that there yet remains due, for lands purchased in this state, the immense sum of *one million of dollars*, the whole of which must be paid, or the land forfeited, by the year, 1829. The amount due, in the Steubenville district, is upwards of 100,000 dollars.

Debt of Ohio to the U. S. Bank, &c.—From a report made to Congress by the U. S. Bank, it appears that the debt due said bank, in the state of Ohio, in December last, amounted to *two millions, nine hundred and thirty four thousand, nine hundred and sixty five dollars and eighty cents.* The debt owing by citizens of Ohio to the state banks, are estimated, after deducting the amount of stock paid in, to be 1,000,000 dollars, which, added to the amount due the U. S. Bank, as above, makes the aggregate of 3,934,965 dollars 80 cents—and adding the one million owing for land, makes the sum total of 4,934,465 dollars 80 cents, due by Ohio, to banks and land offices.

It has been estimated that the consumption of Cotton, by American Manufacturers, will this year, amount to 150,000 bales. *N. Y. Advocate.*

In Dorchester county, Md. a young man, Mr. Levin Holcock, in a foolish attempt to frighten his father in disguise, was stabbed and killed by him.

Bolivar—We learn from a respectable source (says the New-York Gazette) that since the Liberator Bolivar arrived in Peru, a deputation from the Kings of *France* and *Spain* has waited upon him with an invitation to assume the supreme command in South America and to put on a crown—those Powers promising to support him in such a measure, and probably pledging the aid of all the Governments composing the Holy Alliance. It is needless to add that the proposition was treated a manner worthy of Bolivar. He sent it to the Congress of Colombia—and through that body it is hoped the world will be informed of the particulars.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 19.

COTTON.—Business in this articcle has been nearly suspended this week on account of the festivities attending the presence of our late distinguished Guest. The few sales that have taken place in Uplands have been from 15 to 17 cents; some lots of good fair Cottons at 16 cents. The factors are holding for about ½ cent higher than these rates, but purchasers do not seem disposed to give this advance.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Mr. *Braley Oates*, to Miss *Lydia Lowry.*

On the same evening, by the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, Mr. *Moses Neely*, to Miss *Jane McDowell.*

Work on Trade Street.

WILL be let out, at Public Auction, to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 9th April next, the repairing of TRADE STREET, from the corner near the Court-House, to the hollow opposite Isaac Hyams. A description of the work to be done, &c. will be made known, by applying to the commissioners of Charlotte.

March 25, 1825.—2t27

$5 Dollars

WILL be given, for the apprehension and delivery of GEORGE W. SPEARS, an indented apprentice, who has again absconded from me, being bound to the Carriage Making Business; and no doubt can be found lurking in the neighborhood of Union Court House, S. C. He is about 20 years of age, short in stature, light eyes, light hair, and of a fresh countenance. His dress, when he went away, was a blue broadcloth coatee, blue pantaloons, a fur hat, and many other articles of clothing not recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail, or deliver him to me in Charlotte, N. C.

I hereby forewarn all pessons from harboring, trusting or employing him, as my determination is to enforce the law against any person so doing. ISAAC SPENCER.

March 26, 1825.—3t28

☞The editor of the Pioneer, Yorkville, will insert the above advertisement three times, and forward his account for payment.

Look at this, a Moment.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are invited to call and settle their notes and accounts, by paying the cash, as I have commenced working for cash only. I still remain at the same place where I have worked for the last two years, and continue the London and Philadelphia fashions. N. B.—All persons sending apprentices to me with work, are requested to give them an order, as otherwise I shall not do their work. JOHN M. SLAUGHTER.

March 26, 1825.—3t28

Lincoln Agricultural Society.

AT a meeting and Cattle Show of the Society, at Lincolnton, on the 9th November last, it being the first meeting of the kind held by the Society, and the day very unfavorable, consequently few persons attended;—nevertheless, there were a few articles and animals exhibited, and premiums awarded, as follows:

1st. To Mrs. Catharine Hoyle, for the best piece of domestic Carpeting, a premium of $2 00

2d. To Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. for the best Bull Calf, ... 5 00

3d. To Major Lawson Henderson, for the best Mule Colt, ... 2 00

4th. To Col. Daniel Hoke, for the best 2 horse plough, ... 5 00

The next meeting of the Society, Cattle Show, &c. will be held at Lincolnton, on the second Tuesday in May next. Premiums will be awarded to the best of the following articles, provided the Society adjudge them to be within the regulations observed by the Society, viz:

1. For the best plough, drawn by one horse, ... $3 00

2. For the best plough, drawn by two horses, ... 5 00

3. For the best Colt, of the horse or mule kind, not less than six, nor more than 18 months old, ... 5 00

4. For the best Bull, or Heifer Calf, not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old, ... 3 00

5. For the best Boar, or Sow Pig, not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old, 3 00

6. For a ratio of the greatest quantity and best quality of wool shorn from five sheep, ... 2 00

7. For the best Cotton Coverlet, and for the best Cotton and Wool Coverlet, each 2 00

8. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 10 yards, . 2 00

9. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards long, nor one yard wide, ... 2 00

10. For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards in length and one yard wide, ... 2 00

11. For the best piece of plain domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 10 yards; and for the best piece of Twilled Cloth, mixed as above mentioned, and same quantity, each . 2 00

The citizens of Lincoln county, whether belonging to the Society as members or not, will be entitled to compete for the above premiums.

The following persons, being Directors of the Society, are particularly solicited to give their attendance at the next meeting, viz: Lawson Henderson, Daniel Hoke, Bartlet Shipp, Robt. Johnston, Andrew Hoyle, John D. Graham, O. W. Holland, Wm. Johnston, John Coulter, and Wm. J. Wilson. Maj. Lawson Henderson is appointed agent to receive specimens of minerals, fossils, &c. and to correspond with D. Olmstead, State Geologist, at Chapel-Hill, on the subject. Therefore, all persons having any specimens of the kind, are invited to deposit the same with Major Henderson.

By order of the Society,
VARDRY McBEE, *Sec'y.*

March 29, 1825.—3t28.

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

Mississippi.

THIS large, elegant, and well bred young horse, will stand the ensuing season in Mecklenburg county, at the following places, to wit:—at Robert Wilson's, 12 miles above Charlotte, Mondays and Tuesdays; in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Fridays and Saturdays, at Robert I. Dinkin's, 9 miles below Charlotte, on the Old Nation Ford road, public days excepted, when he will be in Charlotte; and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Six Dollars the single leap; Twelve Dollars the season, payable the 1st of January, but to be discharged with ten, if paid within the season; and Fifteen dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but no liability. The season will commence the 10th March and end 15th June.

DESCRIPTION.

MISSISSIPPI is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, near seventeen hands high, five years old this spring, well proportioned, and possessing great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

MISSISSIPPI was got by the celebrated running horse Napoleon, who was got by Skyscraper, who was got by the famous imported horse Dare Devil, and was descended from the great running horse Eclipse. Napoleon's dam was the celebrated mare Slow-and-Easy, who was got by the celebrated horse Baronet, her dam by Cephalus; her gran-dam by Fearnought; Mississippi's dam was got by the celebrated running horse Double-head, who was got by the old sorrel Diomede. Double-head's performance on the Tennessee turf, was unequalled by any horse that ever run in that state, and warrants the assertion of his being a thorough bred horse; her dam was got by the running horse Old Belare, out of a partner and Fearnought mare.

CHALLENGE.

MISSISSIPPI has not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a runner, and of course has nothing to recommend him but his pedigree; but if any person wishes to test that fact, he can out-run any stallion foaled and raised in the state, from one-fourth of a mile to four miles, carrying the weight of his groom and saddle on each, for the amount of his season, or one thousand dollars.

WM. HOGAN.

March 1, 1825.—6t21.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale at Office of the Journal.

POETRY.

BY JANE TAYLOR.

How swiftly pass our years!
How soon their night comes on!
A train of hopes and fears,
And human life is gone!
See the fair SUMMER now is past;
The foliage late that clad the trees,
Stript by the equinoctial blast,
Falls, like the dew-drops on the breeze.

Cold WINTER hastens on!
Fair Nature feels his grasp;
Weeps o'er all her beauties gone,
And sighs their glory past!
So, LIFE, thy Summer soon will end,
Thine Autumn too will quick decay,
And Winter come, when thou shalt bend
Within the tomb to mould away.

But Summer will return,
In all her beauties dress'd!
Nature shall rejoice again,
And be by man caressed!
But, oh! Life's Summer pass'd away,
Can never, never hope return!
Cold Winter comes, with cheerless ray,
To beam upon its dreary urn!

Then may we daily seek
A mansion in the skies,
Where Summers never cease,
And glory never dies!
There an eternal SPRING shall bloom,
With joys as vast as angel's powers!
And thrice ten thousand harps in tune
Shall praise the love that made it ours.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

WAVERLY NOVELS.

We are bold to declare that our admiration of the Waverly novels, considered in their historical character, is by no means unmingled. If an impartial disposition is an important requisite in a historian, who merely narrates acts as they actually took place; how much more important must it be in a writer like the one of whom we now speak, who attempts to describe and illustrate historical characters by attributing to them imaginary actions and sentiments. These imaginary actions and sentiments, it is evident may have, and ought to have, a kind of historical truth,—they may, and should be, such actions as the person described might have performed, and such sentiments as they might have uttered, consistently with their real characters. Thus, when Queen Elizabeth, mad with anger, drags forward the trembling Amy, or when Queen Mary vents her sarcasms on the Lady of Lochleven,—what the author tells us is not absolutely true, but it has all the truth that is required in works of this nature—it is true enough, as the mathematicians sometimes say, for all practical purposes. But it is plain that if the writer of a historical fiction is under the influence of any unjust partialities, he will inevitably go wrong, and falsify the truth of history. This is the case with the author of Waverly. He has his prejudices, for he is a tory—an admirer of the feudal and the Gothic in the constitution of his country. He seems half enamoured with the good old times of romance,—the times when the stately Baron with his seneschal and minstrels, and holy confessor, reigned in his castle, surrounded by moats and drawbridges, and garrisoned by his faithful dependants, who acknowledged no duty but obedience to him, and demanded no reward but plunder;—when contending neighbors, instead of going to law, mustered their respective friends, and carried on the quarrel by force and arms;—when a feud was handed down from generation to generation, like an English chancery suit, and continually grew more and more complicated by the successive murders which were committed "just to keep the matter from going to sleep;"—when the palmer wandered from place to place, telling such lies of what he had seen in the Holy Land, as might put Sir John Mandeville, and even Fearon or Faux to shame;—when kings made war upon each other for the guerdon of a lady's smile, or under the influence of religious fanaticism, marched with the bravest and noblest of their kingdoms to die on the plains of Syria, or under the walls of Jerusalem. He shares too deeply in the spirit which calls forth from Burke that quixotic eulogium, as false as it is splendid, on the age of chivalry. He belongs to that party in the British empire whose motto is,

> "Touch not a cobweb in St. Paul's,
> Lest the whole dome should fall;"—

who strenuously refuse to do away any of the absurdities of Gothic laws and feudal institutions, lest the door should be opened to endless innovation;—who would not alter, for example, one of the ridiculous forms with which a bill from the House of Commons is introduced into the House of Lords, lest it should shake the throne of Majesty, and bring in universal anarchy. Enjoying all the privileges of an Englishman, and enjoying them too with the keenest relish, he looks with a kind of jealousy on their progressive enlargement, and loses no opportunity of throwing suspicion on the motives, or contempt on the characters of the men who purchased them at the expense of toil, and sufferings, and death. The spirit which prompted the first acts of resistance to the oppression of Charles I., he would stigmatize as rebellion; and the infatuation which, at a time when the liberties of England might have been built upon a broad and permanent basis—called from exile and placed on the throne of his father, the Frenchified and voluptuous Charles II., he would call the bursting forth of a true and generous loyalty.—Witness, in the Abbot, the attempt to place in an amiable attitude the character of Mary, and to represent her as driven from her throne by a successful combination of rebellious subjects, who disregarding alike the laws of God and the liberties of man, aimed to secure for themselves the power which they wrested from her. And yet, if history be not a fable, that Queen had merited by her crimes all that an indignant nation heaped upon her; and among those subjects who conspired to dethrone her, were to be found, some whose patriotism was as unquestionable as the patriotism of Wallace, and of Tell, and we will say, of Washington. Witness too, in Old Mortality, his representation of "those heroes of the kirk, who first uplifted her banner on the mountains." He would make us believe that the Covenanters were a horde of wrong-headed and ferocious fanatics. With the single exception of Morton, all his specimens of their character are more or less designed to call forth either ridicule, or indignation, or contempt; and Morton himself, is represented as urged on, not by principle, but by a succession of accidents and mistakes, which made it impossible for him to act otherwise. And yet, these were the men, who, when the spirit, and even the desire of liberty, seemed well nigh extinct; when Scotland submitted in silence to the sway of an iron-hearted and iron-handed despotism; when a tyrannical government was carrying into execution systematic measures for the annihilation of all the privileges of the subject, "and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped;"—these same Covenanters were the men, who, in such circumstances, dared to assert their rights, and maintain their liberties. These were the men, who, in that age of divine right and passive obedience, dared to act on the principle of 1776, that all power is delegated for the good of the people, and that when the power is perverted or abused, the subject is absolved from his allegiance. These were the men to whom their countrymen are under the strongest obligations for having kept alive, at a period so inauspicious, that spirit of freedom, which so soon afterwards burst forth in one broad flame, at the era in which they now glory as "the Revolution."

But not satisfied with representing these champions of liberty, as cruel and contemptible fanatics, the author of Waverly would make his readers believe that whatever in their character as portrayed by him, is calculated to call forth either abhorrence, or pity, or disgust, was occasioned, or at least promoted, by the religion they professed. We do not deny that among that people, goaded as they had been, into madness by oppression and persecution, there were dark and ferocious bigots, like his Balfour of Burley, or enthusiastic zealots, like Macbriar;—but we do deny that such individuals ought to be brought forward as representatives of the whole. The representation is injustice to the character of Scotland; it is injustice to the memory of her martyred patriots: and it illustrates and proves the author's strong prejudice against what he calls their "opake metaphysical theology."

This brings us to the moral and religious character of his productions, in respect to which our highest commendation must be negative. He never exhibits the fiendish depravity of Byron, nor the Sadducean licentiousness of Moore, nor the brutal epicurism of the writers in Blackwoods Magazine. He always shows himself to be what is called a good humoured sort of a man, full of the milk of human kindness, and possessing all the amiable affections together with about as much religion as may be found in Alison's sermons. The moral influence of his writings, either one way or the other, is apparently no concern of his. He makes no effort to excite those emotions which are directly injurious; nor does he ever attempt to raise us above the world, or to fill us with holier feelings. Milton would not write thus—nor Cowper—nor Wordsworth.

But we may not stop here. While we acquit him of any malicious intentions against morality or decency, we must ask, what is the moral influence of that vulgar profaneness with which all his writings are polluted?—or of that levity with which, even when speaking in his own person, he sometimes treats the holiest conceptions of religion? What parent would trust his children where they might listen to the conversation of blackguards, and bullies, and abandoned ruffians? Or passing by the influence of familiarity with undisguised and loathsome wickedness, what must be the effect on a youthful mind, of contemplating a character like Fergus M'Ivor?—or like Rob Roy?—or like Ravenswood, proud, passionate, revengeful, but still placed in such situations and expressing such sentiments, that we seem to behold a perfect specimen of moral sublimity? And what emotions are excited when the reader sympathizes with all that pride and passion; blames him for not prosecuting his designs of vengeance; and is ready to rebel against the providence, or rather, as the author would seem to represent it, the fate, which persecuted him with misfortunes, and doomed him to ruin?

Our opinion of the Waverly Novels then, is briefly this. Looking at them as a monument of genius, as a manual of human nature, we give them all the praise they claim. Looking at them as historical representations, while we admire their impressiveness, we condemn their partiality, and send the reader to correct his conceptions by the less vivid, but more accurate delineations of History. Looking at them in their moral and religious tendency, we deprecate their influence.

FROM THE RECREATIVE REVIEW.

Louis XI.—The same jealousy of supreme authority, which had made Louis exterminate all the magpies, who galled his pride by repeating, "Perrone, Perrone," when he returned from his shameful expedition in 1468, incited him to dismiss, with marks of anger, those of his servants, who, with honest zeal, had prevented him from approaching a window, during his last illness. He wanted air, but his domestics thought that he meant to have thrown himself out of it. Never did the horrors of any fancied dungeon equal those which this wretched prince formed for himself at Plessis de Tours, where he spent his last miserable moments. Four hundred archers paraded day and night beneath the walls; while Tristan l'Hermite, the inenexorable minister of his barbarity, incessantly patroled the country with a chosen guard, to examine if any suspicious persons lurked in the neighborhood. Louis never stirred from his room but with a coat of mail on his body, and a halbert in his hand. Each breath of wind alarmed him; and he was visited, even in the day time, with paroxisms of unutterable horror, from which nothing so effectually relieved him, as the sight of multiplied gibbets, which crowded the horizon. Within his court-yard were numberless instruments of torture, to extort confession from the suspected wanderer, or to punish without mercy the faults of the royal domestics. One person alone, Jacques Coeter, his physician, could awe the turbulent spirit of the inhuman Louis. He knew his dread of death, (a dread which the wretched dastard carried so far, that he would stop the priest, who after praying for his health, had begun to implore heaven for his future welfare, by saying, "Hold! no more; never tire God Almighty; pray for my soul another time;") and he took his full advantage of this foible. Often he would say to Louis, "one day or other, when you are in an ill humour, I suppose I shall be treated as most of your servants have been. But, mark my words, by G—d! you will not live eight days after me." By thus playing on the pusillanimity of this royal monster, he not only kept his post, but received valuable presents instead of torture and death. As death approached, the terrors of Louis increased, and with them his follies. Fain would he have been anointed all over with the oil of St. Ampoule, preserved at Rheims for coronations; but the quantity was not sufficient.—Then passing from the extreme of superstition to that of wickedness, it is said and believed, that the blood of many children was spilt, to compose a fancied remedy for his disease.—But as neither this absurd and shocking prescription, nor some miraculous relics from Rome, nor the prayers of hermits famed for sanctity, availed to relieve him; his frame sunk, at length, beneath the agonies of the most despairing mind with which the Almighty, in his wrath, ever cursed created being. More than four thousand persons had been put to cruel deaths by this sanguinary tyrant, without form of law. Some were thrown down precipices, some tortured to death, and many starved or stifled in deep damp dungeons. As to the two vile favorites of Louis, Oliviers le Dain, stiled, "La Diable," once his barber, (afterwards Count de Melan,) and Jean Doix, they were, soon after their master's death, treated as they deserved; the first hanged; the second whipped, branded and deprived of his ears. Louis XI. not only caused the head of James D'Armagnac to be cut off, but, by a refinement of cruelty, would have his children (the eldest of whom was not above twelve years of age) to be put under the scaffold, bareheaded, with their hands joined, and dressed in white, to be sprinkled with their father's blood.

Vaisenette's History of Languedoc.

Pompeii.—Mr. Taylor who is engaged in his researches at Pompeii, in a letter to his friend, Mr. Nodier, dated Pompeii, November 16, 1824, says—"In one of the rooms in these baths (speaking of some hot baths recently discovered), my attention has been particularly attracted by three seats made of bronze, of a form entirely unknown and in the highest state of preservation. On one of them was placed the skeleton of a female, whose arms and neck were covered with jewels; in addition to gold bracelets, the form of which was already known. I have taken off the neck of the skeleton a necklace, the workmanship which is absolutely miraculous. I assure you that our most skilful jewellers could make nothing more elegant, or of a better taste. It has all the beautiful workmanship of the Moorish jewels which I examined at Grenada, and of the same designs which are to be found in the dresses of the Moorish women, and on the Jewesses of Tetuan, on the coast of Africa. The bracelets form a single ring, and are so perfectly resembling each other, that one would suppose them manufactured by the same artists. The principal hall of the baths is covered with beautiful ornaments, and the cornice is supported by a number of small figures in alto relievo, of a very original character. It is difficult to describe the charm that one feels in touching these objects on the spot where they have stood for ages, and before the illusion is entirely destroyed. One of the windows was covered with magnificent glass, which has just been deposited in the Museum of Naples." *English paper.*

Curious Bequest.—The New York National Advocate says that a bachelor gentleman, who came from England a few months ago, lately died in the neighborhood of New York, and has directed by Will, that the whole of his personal property, amounting to about $20,000, after the payment of 200*l.* in legacies to his servants, consisting of a female, with him at the time of his decease, and a boy who left him a short time since, be equally divided between ten of the oldest maids residing within ten miles of his late and native abode, in England.

ANECDOTES.

In the year 1792, the women of Toulon declared themselves in a state of insurrection; and, assembled *en foule*, threatened to hang the magistrate: the procurator Syndick at first laughed at their threats; but the multitude refusing to disperse, he assembled the council general of the commune, and ordered the fire engines, with a plentiful supply of water, mixed with soot, to be drawn out in battle array: by a vigorous discharge of such smutty artillery, the petticoat insurgents were completely routed, and returned quietly to their homes.

Tried friends.—A notorious sharper having observed, that there was no knowing one's friends *till they were tried*, was asked if *most of his had not been tried already.*

Mr. Fox's reply to Lady Montague.

Lady Montague having said in dispute with Mr. Fox, that she did not value him *three skips of a louse*, he replied,

> A lady once told me, and in her own house,
> She did not regard me *three skips of a louse*,
> I forgave the dear creature whatever she said,
> For women will talk, of *what runs in their head.*

Though the favor and applause of men may gratify vanity, and promote pecuniary interest for a few years, yet of how little value will they appear at the close of life? Men know but little of each other's real character and merit, and frequently err by undervaluing and overvaluing them. They have often lavished fame and glory on the undeserving, and denied them, at least during life, to their greatest benefactors.

MORAL.

HUMILITY

Is one of those qualities of which Christianity requires the perpetual practical exercise. It does not insist that we should be constantly feeding or instructing others—that we should be every moment engaged in acts of benevolence to our fellow-creatures, or of mortification to ourselves; but, whether we teach or are taught, whether we communicate our good things to others, or are dependant on others for the communication to ourselves, humility is required as the invariable, the indispensable, the habitual grace, in the life of a Christian. Pride being the radical distemper of the natural man; the business, the duty, the blessedness of the spiritual man, is to be freed from it.

However valuable high intellectual attainments have been found in the vindication of religion, however beneficially talents and learning have been exerted in adducing the evidences and augmenting the illustrations of divine truth, yet for the most striking exemplification of genuine piety, "To this man will I look, saith the Lord, who is of an humble spirit." Christianity gives a new form to the virtues, by re-casting them in this mould. Humility may be said to operate on the human character like the sculptor, who, in chiseling out the statue, accomplishes his object, not by laying on, but by paring off, not by making extraneous additions, but by retrenching superfluities; till every part of the redundant material is cleared away. The reduction which true religion effects, of swelling passions, irregular thoughts, and encumbering desires, produces at length on the human mind some assimilation to the divine image—that model by which it works; as the human resemblance is gradually, and at length successfully, wrought in the marble.

Christianity, though equally favourable to the loftiest as to the lowest condition of life, was not intended to make man great, but to make him contented to be little. Though no enemy to the possession and cultivation of the highest mental powers, but affording, on the contrary, the noblest objects for their investigation, and the richest materials for their exercise; yet she rests not her truth on their discussions, nor depends for making her way to the heart on their reasonings. While the cheering approbation of an humble faith is an encouragement repeatedly held out in the Gospel, there is not one commendation of tallest, except for its application—not the least notice of rank or riches, except to intimate their danger—not any mention of the wisdom of this world, except to pronounce its condemnation.

Humility stands at the head of the beatitudes, and is incorporated with them all. And the gracious injunction, "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart," is a plain intimation, that our Redeemer particularly intended that portion of his own divine character for the most immediate object, not of our admiration only, but of our imitation. It is the temper which of all others he most frequently commends, most uniformly enjoins, and which his own pure and holy life most invariably exhibits. If we look into the Old Testament, we see that God, after having described himself as "the high and holy One which inhabiteth eternity," by a transition the most unexpected, and a condescension the most inconceivable, immediately subjoins, that "He dwelleth with the contrite and the humble," and this from a motive inexpressibly gracious, "to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite."

Is it not incredible that after these repeated declarations and examples of the Almighty Father and of the Eternal Son, pride should still be thought a mark of greatness, an ebullition of spirit; and that humility should be so little understood to be the true moral dignity of Christians? While in the religion which they profess, there is no excellence to which it is not preliminary, and of which it is not the crown; nor are other virtues genuine but as they are accompanied with this grace, and performed in this spirit. No quality has acquired its perfection, till it is clarified and refined by being steeped in humility.